## Photolytic Reduction of Phenyl Quinolin-3-yl Ketone to 3-Benzylquinoline

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Summary Photolytic reduction of phenyl quinolin-3-yl ketone yields 3-benzylquinoline in addition to the expected carbinol and pinacol.

THE electrolytic reduction of ketones may yield the fully reduced hydrocarbon in addition to the carbinol and pinacol products.1,2 The photolytic reduction of ketones also results in carbinol and pinacol formation<sup>3</sup> but the reduction of the carbonyl function to the hydrocarbon has not been reported. We now report the photolytic reduction of the carbonyl function of phenyl quinolin-3-yl ketone to 3benzylquinoline.

A solution of phenyl quinolin-3-yl ketone in degassed propan-2-ol was irradiated with a 450 W Hanovia highpressure source. The solid pinacol was removed and the mother liquor was shown by g.l.c. to contain, in order of increasing retention time, 3-benzylquinoline, phenyl quinolin-3-yl ketone, and phenyl(quinolin-3-yl)methanol respectively. The amount of 3-benzylquinoline varied from <1% when a Corex filter was used (6 h irradiation) to ca. 12% when a quartz filter was used (3-6 h).

Products were identified by comparison of their retention time and mass spectra with those of authentic samples and products isolated from the electrolytic reduction of phenyl quinolin-3-yl ketone.4,5

Both 3-benzylquinoline and phenyl(quinolin-3-yl)methanol were formed in varying amounts in all four reactions. The possibility that phenyl(quinolin-3-yl)methanol was an intermediate was supported by its irradiation in degassed propan-2-ol under the original conditions. A complex mixture of photoproducts was formed of which the largest component was shown to be 3-benzylquinoline (ca. 44%). The other major product (ca. 29%) was shown by mass spectrometry to be a benzyltetrahydroquinoline.

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